WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1891.

London Offices of THE SUN
All communications should be addressed to FRANK
B. WHITE, 430 strand, W. U.

A Rational Scheme of Rapid Transit. Our distinguished Rapid Transit Commission, which includes men of the highest character as well as extraordinary knowledge in railroad science, have confined their scheme to the regions of subterraneous darkness and rock excavation. where the light of day cannot penetrate and the air of heaven is vitiated. They neglect entirely the latest and most important novelty in the art of railroading, which has been invented and established in this city, and has proved itself a contribution of immense value to the sum of human comfort.

Why should anybody wish to dig railroad tracks at fifty or a hundred feet below the surface of the earth, when they can be constructed from twenty to a hundred feet above the surface in the beautiful sunshine and the pure air?

Some time ago, before the recent craze on the subject, THE SUN proposed a system of rapid transit which we fancy will yet have to be adopted before the studies and struggles of this metropolis are crowned with structures answering the requirements of the people and enlarging their happiness and prosperity.

Take the lines of the present elevated rallroads; connect them with each other as experience and convenience may indicate; remove their supports from the places they now occupy and disfigure in the central parts of the streets, and plant them upon the curbatones or close to the curbatones; erect structures of steel, three stories high. the first story being used only for the pillars, and the second and third for railway tracks; put the tracks for way trains in the second story and the tracks for through trains in the third; have stairways convenient for passengers to move freely between way trains and express trains; have elevators to carry the passengers up from the ground and back to it: and then we shall possess a system of rapid transit railways, that will be safe, agreeable, comparatively inexpensive, and altogether satisfactory. And, besides, it will be purely American, and everybody will like it.

We earnestly commend these suggestions to the consideration of the Rapid Transit Commission, and still more earnestly to the consideration of all that portion of the publie who are not crazy and not fools.

Jones, He Won't Pay.

No man should underestimate the irresible singleness of purpose now animaling the Hon. EDWARD FREIGHTPAYER Jones, the most famous American Lieutenant-Governor, who for the present year is likewise a candidate for Governor. He a horde of voters said to be large and growing, and classified as ant -money men; but he has shrowdly put in the biggest blow of his canvass here in the city of New York, the district holding the greatest concentration of Democratic strength.

On Sunday last Gen. Joxes selected the combined press of the metropolis to announce his plan for carrying war into the camp of the other goutlemen with whom he may come in conflict at the Democratic nominating convention; but the remark which he repeats in the interview, that a "Governor cun't be elected below the Harlem River," will of course be understood to apply more directly to the Republicans than to any Democratic candidate. When the cities of New York and Brooklyn turn out their Democratic partisans on election day in full force, the State is surely with them.

The Jones programm : for 1891, put into historic phrase, is " Millions;" and would it were "for freight, but not a dime for the Governorship." He feels that the accareer and his well-known reputation for his landing at Newcastle on the Delaware free and ready payment make him appreci- was October 23, 1092. He must have of any Demogratic campaign; but before alleged letter. In reply to this objection it he and the New York Democracy have arrived at any agreement as to putting him at | haters of New England were well informed the head of the ticket, he wishes to smash all possible calculation upon his future disbursements. As the prize in view increases in grandeur, Gen. Jones's determination to preserve his resources also increases. Mr. FLOWER can pay, he says, by way of putting himself in the light of comparison with other candidates. If Gen. Jones had consulted us before

thus wrapping himself up in political frugality, we would have told him that his intimation that the next Democratic State Convention would name for Governor the statesman who would put up the most money, is indiscreet in a candidate for the honor. Gen. Jones's intensity for delining him-

self on the money question is not pleasant: but be has our forgiveness all the same.

The Sunday Revolution.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened last Sunday afternoon, in accordance with the resolution lately passed by the trustees, and more than fourteen thousand opie visited its collections. Very probably the number may have been larger than it will be when the Sunday opening of the museum is no longer a novelty; but, as a matter of course, whenever hereafter the growd in the Central Park is great on a Sunday the museum will be attractive to thousands of them. It will not interest the peuple as much as the collection of wildbeasts, birds, and snakes, but it will be a favorite place of resort for very many of them.

The sight of the museum's works of art will have, of course, some influence in the way of popular education; but the people will not visit the collection for the sake of gaining instruction in art, but simply to amuse themselves. They will go to it as a free show, and going, their tastes may be improved. The motive of their visit will be secular curiosity, and the profit they may get will be secular also. The opening of the museum will not serve a religious purpose. It will merely add another opportunity for the amusement and relaxation of the people, the object for which the Park and all its various features are provided—the band. the donkeys, the restaurants, the merry-

That is, according to the Sabbatarian view, the admission of the people to the museum on Sunday will increase the temptations to break the Sabbath, as they call it. But, as it is, the Sunday opening of the Park generally is in violation of the commandment as to the keeping of the seventh day, as the Sabb starians interpret the law of Sinni, applying it to the first day of the week under the Christian dispensation. Notody goes there as a plous duty. It is not sacred ground, but a pleasure ground merely. If a man is a strict Subbatarian, he must in consistency keep away from the Central Park on Sunday, unless he goes there to warn the sinners who are disporting themselves at all, he wrote it at the age of 19. within its gates. Even that plous enter-

go-rounds, the menagerie, and the rest.

prise would not be possible for him, since the Park police would drive out such an exhorter as a disturber of the public peace, or promptly put him under arrest. The people go there for worldly diversion, and his preaching against their enjoyment as a desecration of Sunday would furnish them with the more sport and lend to the gathering of a crowd offensive to good order. The truth is, if the Central Park itself is

opened on Sunday, the principle of Sabbatarianism is violated; the Continental Sunday replaces the Puritan Sabbath, and the day is made a secular holiday, when, consistently, the people should be allowed to enjoy every attractive feature of the Park, as they can enjoy it on any other holiday. Accordingly, the trustees of the museum could offer no reason of principle for shutting out the people from its enjoyment on Sunday. The opening necessitated the Sunday employment of a few attendants, but the opening of the Park within which it is con-

tained involves Sunday labor for a great force. The argument for closing on that account was without force, and it could not be urged by intelligent and reasonable men. Under the circumstances no argument of principle for such a proceeding could be sustained. Neither could any consistent defence be maintained against the accusation that if it is wicked for people to amuse themselves at all on Sunday, it is wicked for them to go to see pictures and casts; but as they are invited to the Park on Sunday the wickedness, if wickedness it is, was already encouraged by the public authorities.

If, however, it is not wicked, on what principle can the people be debarred from any form of Sunday amusement, in any part of the town, which is not provocative of public disorder? The Continental Sunday cannot be confined to the Central Park. It must drive out the Puritan Sabbath from New York wholly; and the steps to that end seem to be rapid.

The Alleged Letter of Cotton Mather.

In his sermon last Sunday on individual interpretations of the Christian creed, the Rev. Dr. HEBER NEWTON offered from the pulpit, as an example of eccentric religion, the subjoined letter purporting to have been written by Corron Mathen, and only recently discovered and published:

" September 15, 1692. To Ye Ared and Reloved, Mr. John Higginson: There be now at sea a ship called Welcome, which has on hoard 100 or more of the hereics and malig-manis called Quakers with W. Pana, who is the chief scamp at the head of them. The General Court has accordingly given series unders to Master Matacui Hoscorr, of the brig Porpoles, to waw lay the said Web-come sicir as near the Cape of Col as may be, and make captive the said PEXX and his ungodly crew, so that the Lord may be giordied and not mocked on the soil of this new country with the heathen worship of these geople. Such spoil can be made by selling the whole lot to Barbadoss, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar, and we shall not only do the Lore great service by punishing the wicked, but we shall make great good for His minister and people.

Yours in ye bowe's of tinking

If this letter were genuine, it would be one of the most astonishing epistles ever writlocates his boom up among the farmers, and I ten by a theologian. But it is still more astonishing that a man like Dr. NEWTON should accept it unhesitatingly and rass it over to his flock without the slightest examination of the evidence as to its authorticity. The document has been widely circulated in print as an historical curlosity. The question is whether it is not a boax. Among others, an ingenious writer in the St. Louis Republic has subjected it to critical analysis. The main points which the Republic has made against the genuineness of the letter are these, as we remember them without the article before us:

1. COTTON MATHER did not promptly receive shipping news by Atlantic cable, and it was a physical impossibility for him to know by September 15, 1682, that WILLIAM PENN's ship Welcome had sailed for America in that same month of the same year.

As a matter of fact, the Corron Mathen letter to John Higginson, if written at all by Cotton Mather, must have been written almost exactly at the time of the departure of the Welcome from London. The duration of PENN's voyage was six weeks; the date of sailed about September 15, the date of the might be said, we suppose, that the Quaker in advance as to the intended movements of the PENN colonists. WILLIAM PENN'S charter from the Crown had been obtained in 1681, and the fitting out of the Welcome and the probable time of her sailing were probably matters of such notoriety in theological and maritime circles on both sides of the ocean that secret orders could easily have been given before September 15 to Mas ter MALACHI HUSCOTT of the Porpoles to intercept the vessel and sell the Quakers for rum and sugar for the glorification of the Lord's cause.

2. COTTON MATHER is made to speak of WILLIAM PENN as the "chief scamp" at the lead of the Quakers. The Republic maintains that scamp is too modern a word, in the sense intended, to have been applied by COTTON MATHER to PENN at that period. It was not strong enough. It then implied toleration and not unkindly feelings, just as we speak of a child as a little rogue.

To this it may be said that while scamp was never used by SHAKESPEARE, it is not impossible that nearly a century after SHAKESPEARE A verbal slugger so accomplished as Corron Mathra might easily have found in the old French escamper and the Italian scampare just the epithet he needed to describe PENN's migration.

3. The business of selling slaves in the West Indies was so well established as a Beston industry at that time, according to the Republic, and the return cargo was so invariable, that Corron Maries would not have thought it necessary to explain the state of the market, or to mention rum and sugar as the proceeds of the proposed enterorise. There is not much in this argument. 4. The last and perhaps on the surface

the strongest item of internal evidence produced by the Republic is the circumstance that at the date of the letter Corron MATHER was a boy of only 19. He was born in 1663. He was too young, as our esteemed contemporary apparently thinks, to have penned so flerce an epistle, or to have been in correspondence with the aged and beloved JOHN HIGGINSON over themes like this, or to have been in possession of the secret intentions of the Massachusetts autherities. The Republic holds that by this oversight the forger of the letter has heedlessly furnished proof of its spuriousness.

But does that follow? It is true that COTTON MATHER was only 19 at the date of the letter, but our esteemed contemporary overlooks the fact that at 19 this remarkable person was rather an old young man. He had been out of Harvard College about four years. He had already been a preacher for nearly two years. His hardly less distinguished parent, INCREASE MATHER, was the pastor of the North Church, where only two years later the son became his colleague. There is nothing startling in the supposition that if COTTON MATHER wrote the letter about the Quakers

We have not been examining the Repub-

lic's grounds of disbelief with a view to dissent from its conclusion that the letter is bogus, but merely to call attention to what seems to us to be still stronger internal evi-

dence of fabrication: The "aged and beloved Mr. John Higginson," to whom the epistic is addressed, is a well-known personage in early colonial history. He hated the Quakers at one time, but was by no means among the most conspicuous and unrelenting of their enemies; and in the witchcraft prosecutions he took no part. The gentler spirit of this Salem divine, and the unworldly character of his Christianity, are manifested in this interesting passage in an Election Sermon preached by him in 1003, the year in which COTTON MATHER was born:

"My Fathers and Brethren, this is never to be forgot-ten, that New England is originally a plantation of Re-ligion, not a plantation of Trade. Let merchants and such as are increasing cent per cent remember Let others that have come over since at several times understand this, that worldly gain was not the sud and design of the people of New England, but Religion. And if any amount us makes Religion as twelve. and the world as thirteen, let such an one know that he hath neither the spirit of a true New England man,

Imagine so shrewd a young a man as COTTON MATHER choosing the author of these sentiments as the confident of his belief that "much spoil can be made by selling the whole lot," WILLIAM PENN and his ship load of Quakers-" to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rum and

Moreover, the fatal oversight on the part of the fabricator of the letter occurred with regard to the Rev. JOHN HIGGINSON'S age, and not with regard to the age of COTTON MATHER. HIGGINSON lived to be 92, and served for seventy-two years in the ministry. Very appropriately might he have been addressed as "ye Aged and Beloved, Mr. John Higginson," but not at the time when this letter purports to have been written. In 1682 Higginson was only sixty-six years old, in the prime of vigorous manhood, with more than a quarter of a century of active service before him. Twenty years later Corron Mathen might have addressed JOHN HIGGINSON as "aged and beloved;" in 1682 it would have been preposterous.

This slip on the part of the forger would be conclusive evidence of the forgery, even if such evidence were not supplied by the sense of humor of anybody who carefully reads the surprising document which the Rev. Dr. HEBER NEWTON has swallowed with one gulp.

Why Portugal Can Trouble Europe.

That Portugal, although insignificant in respect of population and wealth, may give rise to European complications, is plain enough from Lord Salisbury's consent to give her a large tract of land north of the Zambesi-a consent prompted by the hope of allaying the growing national dislike of the Braganza dynasty. This concession can, however, at best only postpone the evil hour. It is impossible for the Lisbon Government to answer the popular outery for an increased outlay upon public works, or the demands of officers of the army and navy for better pay. The whole revenue of Portugal available for expenditure scarcely exceeds \$35,000,000, of which at least \$25,000,000 is absorbed by the external, internal, and floating debt. There is even reason to believe that the amount applicable to the latter purpose is this year inadequate, and that there will be a default in the payment of the next coupons of the Portuguese three per cents. Should such a default occur, the acute financial crisis, which already exists at Lisbon, will probably be aggravated to the point of revolution. It is, therefore, quite upon the cards that at any hour the cable may bear to us the news that the house of BRAGANZA has ceased to reign, and that the friends of progress, following the example of Brazil, have established a Portuguese republic.

The overthrow of the BRAGANZA dynasty must have one of two results. Either the new Portuguese republic would be left unmolested or it would be put down by a Spanish army. In the former event, the triumph of a republican uprising in Spain could only be a question of a short time, and the foundation of democratic institutions throughout the Iberian peninsula would almost certainly excite a violent movement of opinion and aspiration in Italy, Austria, and Germany, and might deal an irreparable blow to the cause of monarchy in Europe. As it happens, however, the Conservatives, under Señor CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, are just now dominant at Madrid, and they will doubtless be encouraged or countenanced by the Governments of Vienna and of Berlin, if not also of the Quiringl, in suppressing the inconvenient outbreak of democracy at Lisbon. A large Spanish force-much stronger than any which the Portuguese could oppose to ithas already been massed on the frontier of Estremadura, and the intention of Seffor CANOVAS to occupy Lisbon in case of the expulsion of the BRAGANZAS seems unmistakable. The Spanish soldiers, however could not restore the deposed dynasty, for the Spanish taxpayer would not tolerate the maintenance of an army for that purpose on Portuguese soil. The only outcome of interposition on the part of Seffor CAMOVAS which the Cortes would brook would be the definite incorporation of Portugal with Spain, thus placing the whole Iberian peninsula under a single sovereign, as it was in

the time of PHILIP II. and PHILIP III. Such an aggrandizement of the Spanish monarchy would at once give umbrage to at least three European powers. France and Italy would see in it the advent of a formidable rival in the struggle for ascendancy in the Mediterranean. To England the loss of Lisbon, in which she has found for upward of two centuries a port of repair, would be a serious disability; the more so as Spain is sure to remain at heart an enemy as long as Great Britain retains Gibraltar. So obviously detrimental, indeed, to British commercial interests would be the transfer of Lisbon to Spanish hands, that, if Mr. GLADSTONE were Prime Minister, Senor Canovas would probably be notified that an invasion of Portugal would be followed by the appearance of a British fleet in the Tagus. Nor is it by any means impossible that Lord NALISBURY'S failure to take a similar course might be followed by a deteat of his Gov ernment in the House of Commons.

The Latest Theory of Libel.

About the queerest notion of what constitutes a libel that ever has fallen under our notice was the basis of a suit recently insti tuted in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Just'es in England, which came up for trials short time ago in London before Mr. Justice DENMAN and a jury.

The plaintiff was an architect named GREEN. The defendant was another architect named ARCHER. These gentlemen had been in partnership for seventeen years, and as partners had designed many important buildings and superintended their coustrue tion. In October. 1889, they parted. In winding up the affairs of the copartnership there fell to ARCHER's share a number of photographs of the principal build-

which had been planned

rected by the firm. He took copies these and wrote underneath, Designed by Thomas Archer, F. R. I. B. A."-which means Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects and put up some of them in frames in his office and sent sets to a number of prominent public officers connected with the Government, including Sir NIGEL KINGSCOTE, the First Commissioner of Woods, Forests, and Inland

guished jurist, and Lord RoseBery. GREEN complained of this proceeding and alleged that the publication of these photographs constituted a libel upon him, inasmuch as he was one of the architects who designed and constructed the buildings shown in the pictures, and yet his name was omitted from the inscription underneath.

Revenues: Lord HERSCHEL, the distin-

The theory of the plaintiff seems to have been that a man can be libelled by silence. According to his view, if two men wrote a book and one of them published it under his name alone, this would be a libel upon the undisclosed author. That it would be an injury, and might well sustain an action in the nature of an injunction suit under some circumstances, may be admitted; but that it would be libelious seems to us a prepos terous idea.

This appears to have been the opinion of Mr. Justice DENMAN, who dismissed the complaint immediately after the plaintiff's counsel had opened the case to the jury. holding that there was no cause of action for libel. It was outrageous, he declared, to say that because the defendant, who was one of the two persons who designed the buildings, had assumed that he alone designed them, he had thereby imputed anything to the plaintiff which would damage his character or reputation. The only wrong, if there was one, was the failure to mention the plaintiff's share in designing the buildings pictured in the photograph, but this omission could not in any proper sense of the term be deemed libellous.

The law of libel is administered strictly in England, but also with admirable reference to common sense.

It must be acknowledged that WILLIAM F. Suscian's declaration in favor of Roswall, P. Flower for Governor is highly significant.—New York Pribane.

Mr. SHEERAN's declaration is not the only significant fact of the sort; and it is quite within bounds to say that Mr. FLOWER looms abead of other aspirants for the honor of the

The annual reports of the New York State Board of Charities contain evidence that large numbers of lunatics and paupers have been shipped to the United States, year after year, from the British Isles. Germany, Austria, and other European countries by local authorities and charitable organizations. A few of these undesirable immigrants have been sent back. year after year, to the countries from which they came, and yet the business of shipping them to our ports has been carried on with out cessation. The adoption of the new sys tem by which such persons are prohibited from even landing here will doubtless teach the British. German, and Austrian economists that it is a waste of money to ship them here.

A question before the British House of Lords has revived interest in the succession to the BERKELEY peerage, a controversy which gave rise eighty years ago to a calebrated case long supposed to have been settled by a de cision of the House of Peers.

In 1785 FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, fifth Earl of BEREELEY, formed an alliance with Mary Colle daughter of a butcher of Gloucester. From born in 1788: MAURICE, Lorn in 1788: AUGUSTUS 1796, believing that he was on his deathbed Lord BERRELEY married the woman with whom he had lived so long: but he recovere and lived to be the father of three more sons and three daughters. The sons bor after this marriage were Thomas, born in 1796; GRANTLEY, born in 1890, and Caaven, born in 1805, The Earl died in 1810; the Countess died in 1844.
After his father's death William Berkeley.

he eldest son, who for many years had been known by the "courtesy title" of Viscoun summons to the House of Lords as Earl of BERKELEY. The matter was referred to the house of Lords, doubts as to his legitimacy having arisen. Admitting a marriage in 1796, WILLIAM BERKELEY undertook to prove that a previous marriage had been contracted in March, 1785. The page of the marriage reg ister where the entry of such a marriage should have been was not to be found; and the House of Lords, arguing that if there has een a marriage in 1785 no marriage would have been necessary in 1796, decided that there had been no legal marriage prior to the latter year, and refused the writ prayed for by BEHERLEY, fifth son of the couple and first orn of the marriage of 1790.

THOMAS BEREELEY, however, refused to obey the writ or to accept the title which had come to him. To call himself Earl of BERKELE would have been to dishonor his mother; so as the Honorable THOMAS BERKELEY he lived and died, reaching the age of 86 years. Never was the promise of the fifth commandment better fulfilled than in the lives of Many Cour's chil dren; WILLIAM BERKELEY was 71 when he died MAURICE WAS 70. AUGUSTUS WAS 83. FRANCE was 76; THOMAS BERKELEY, de jure Fart o BERKELEY. Viscount Durstrey, and Paror BERKELEY, lived to be 86 years of ago: GRANT TRY BERRETRY a famous sportsman, died wher 0; CRAVEN alone died under 60 years of age. When TROMAS BERKELEY died in 1882 he was

the last surviving child of the marriage of

1796. The carldom and viscountry went to his first cousin once removed. George Lenor RAWDON BEREELEY, only surviving grandson of a rounger brother of FREDERICE AUGUSTUS Earl of BERKELEY, the barony going de jur to his niece. CRAVEN BERKELEY's daughter. Ogobor Beresley succeeded as seventh Earl his right to the title depending wholly on the decision of the House of Lords that WILLIAM and MAURICE BEREFLEY were illegitimate There was no opposition to his succession to the title in 1832, but when in 1888 his son succeeded him as eighth Ear!, opposition was nade by the heirs of Maunice Berneley; and the present action will decide finally whether or not the elder children of the Earl of BEREE LEY and MARY COLE were illegitimate or not. WILLIAM BERKELEY, although illegitimate obtained by will the landed estates of his father: Berkeley Castle, where FDWARD II, was done to death in 1327, and many broad acres in Gloucester and Middlesex-and in 1841 was created Earl FITZ HARDINGE. He died unmarried in 1857, leaying his estates to his brothe Admiral Sir Maurice Breketer, who in 186; was created Baron Firz Handingz. His FREDERICK WILLIAM FITZ HARDINGE BERKE. LEY, succeeded him to 1867, as second Lord FITZ HARDINGE, and owner of Berkeley Castle

and its great demesne. It is this Lord Firz HARDINGE who now brings suit to prove the first marriage of his grandparents, basing his action on new evidence said to be conclusive. If he succeeds. he earldom will return to the elder main line the present Earl will grieve, but in time will be cousoled, perhaps, with another peerage: while Chaven Berkerey's daughter, de jure Baroness BERKELEY, will see the title she has never claimed depart from her. And however popular feeling will be with him who seeks to clear a woman's memory and remove the stain

of illegitimacy from a father. A few months ago the Dutch Commercial Company of Rosterdam made a great outcry because the duties which the Congo Free State desired to impose upon some classes of mer-chandise would "entirely ruin the Congo trade." This company now reports that after putting \$60,000 of the year's profits into the

reserve fund. It has distributed among its tockholders a dividend of 20 per cent. The Dutch Government appears in no present dan-ger of collapsing. The profit of a few of these African companies is large, but the business requires a large capital, and the big companies have acquired such advantages that bey can monopolize most sources of trade and freeze out any concern which is not able to ose money patiently till it gots a footbold.

"In 1879," said Col. SHEPARD to a reporter, I was in Paris with a party of friends one Sunday; they invited me to go with them to Longchamps to see a review of the racea. I declined, saying I would rather go to church and I did. My friends went. The day being a drizzling one, one of the ladies took sick * Now, the next year in Paris I attended a review of the troops. It was a week day, and a beautiful day it was. * * I did not catch cold, and I was paid for keeping the Sabbath."

These characteristic remarks were with reference to the impropriety of opening the Museum of Art on Sundays. Perhaps no one but the bluff, plain-spoken Colonel would have stated the argument so simply and directly. but there are, probably, many worthy people who are unconsciously influenced by somewhat similar reasoning. An immediate interposition of Providence is seen in the ordering of the weather, which is not seen in the appointing of horse races. The hand of Gop is in the one, while the hoof of the devil is in the other. Then there follows, to the minds of unlearned but devout persons, a logical connection between the weather and the races, and finally a providential relation between the-e two happenings and the casual presence or absence of the devout person himself. Is not this, too, one of the infinite and protean manifestations of human vanity?

The deliverance of the Presbyterian General Assembly in the Burgos case does not seem to have put an end to the controversy in the Presbyterian Church over the Baroos the plour. It looks as though that controversy had just began.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR. A Proclamation Drafted by President Lincoln.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have the honor to enclose you a copy of a proclama-tion drafted by President Lincoln, printed at the Government printing office, and personally taken by me and carried into Virginia and distributed among the headquarters of the several commands and among the inhabitants. Lieut.-Gen. Scott personally ordered me to

Dim all that transpired on that eventful May 25. 1861.

Gen. Sandford and his staff returned to their quarters in Washington about 9 P. M. of that day. I reported to Lieut. Gen. Scott about 10 P. M., and he ordered me to take charge of the Arlington House with the Eighth lieufment. N. Y. S. M., and Varian's Battery. I did so immediately, and that night our pickets, we've lired upon. I remained in command until relieved by Maior-Gon. McDowell.

As I promised to send you this. I hasten to do so, I am faithfully and respectfully yours, Tarrytown, May 30, 1891.

A Proclamation

By Major-General Sandford. New York State Militia in the service of the United States.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF FAIRFAX, VIRGINIA, ARLINGTON, HOUSE, May 25, 1861.

Fairfax county being occupied by the troops under my command. I doem it proper to rejeat publicly the assurances I have personally given to many of the good chizens about me. that all its inhabitants may return to, or remain in their homes and usual pacific occupations in peace and confidence, and with assured protection to their per-ons and property, as the United States forces in Virginia will be employed for no other purpose than that of suppressing unlawful combinations against the constituted authorities of the Union, and of causing the laws thereof to be duly respected and executed. By order of Major-General Charles W. Sand-

George W. Moner., Division Inspector.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, A. D. C.

President Harrison in San Francisco.

From the San Prancisco News Letter. The town is filled with stories regarding the high and mighty personage from Indiana who recently sent a thrill through our 250,000 people by his gracious pres once. A good one is told by Gen, Barnes, descriptive of his meeting with Benjamin. "I was introduced to be the habit of keeping the ash on the end of their cigars as long as they can Maybe you've met them. They the cigar ash falls. When I met him he had one of those cigars. He came into the room white was in-his pocket and the other holding the cigar. I was inthose cigars. He came into the room with one hand in the ash on his cigar all the time, but I answered. 'How do.' Then the first thing he wanted to know was if he for a banquet; it was always a bore; he never ate any thing anyhow. I to'd him it would never do for him to make his speech at the beginning and leave, as a num ber of our prominent citizens had paid \$20 each for the privilege of going home and telling their wives and families that they had dired with the President of the United States. Then he saked if there would be other speeches, and at what hour he could get away. I told him the Postmaster General and the Secretary of Agriculture would speak. 'Oh, well, they can wait,' he

"I sat beside him at the banquet. He asked what all the trouble over the wine was about and I told him nearly all the wine men wanted their wines on the list. saked him what wine he preferred, and he called to a foreign brand, of which I ordered a quart bottle for him. I told the boy to fill up his glass every time it got empty, as I was auxious to see just how far this old gentleman would go. Presently he unbent ittle and I must say he became rather confidential for one face attracted him particularly, and he asked who owned this physiognomy, which he pronounced full of shrewduces and benevolence. 'That,' I said. 'Mr. Presi-dent, is Lloyd Tovis. President of Wella, Fargo & Co.'s bank, and largely interested in that great company." have not yet determined how to consider this selection by the President from the faces around him. after all. I hope he will come again, and that when he does, I shall be out of town

> Out Squarely for Blaine. From the Pittsburgh Disputch.

The one man designated by the present situation as candidate for 1892 is the Secretary of Siste, whose broad views and statesmanlike policy have furnished the features which rescued the present Administration from almost complete insignificance.

From the Giote Democrat.

President Harrison has reason to be profoundly thank ful that hisson, Russell, was not born twins. Progress in the Cleveland Democracy.

Russell Catching It All Around.

"The Cleveland Pemocracy," ways the Courier, "has determined to establish at 1 s cut house a permanent library specially of a political character appeals of the political character in which it can keep it. We know it because the chartel mortgage ince proves it. Doesn't Have to Ply-net His Eura. From the Philade phia Record. A Kennington man can wag his ear hard enough

They Bou't Let Their Toes Brag Behind. From the Utica Herati,
Three out of every fire women who ride in street

Lightning Calculation From the Detroit Pres Press. "I am a little short and will propound to you a co-undrum in mental srithmetic," said a l'etroit man to right: let me hear it," answered bis friend. it," said the map that was short, "suppose you 'In your pocket, and I shoud asz you for \$\cdot\ how would remain ?" and the prempt reply.

The Opening of the Georgia Picnic Senson From the Comee Enterprise. Oh. let us to the pienic grounds.
With cakes and his sud casturd.
Where bostle snakes meander found,
And frolic in the mustaru.

ARMY AND NAVY DOCTORS.

Why the Army Medical Staff is Usually Full and that of the Navy Otherwise, WASHINGTON, June 2.-For the first time since the war there are at present vacapcies in the medical corps of the army. Recent legislation by Congress affecting retirements took a number of disabled doctors off the active service list, and made plenty of room where for so many years applicants had been obliged to wait for places after having successfully passed the required examinations. So now there are six openings unfilled, which may be occupied by any young medical graduates who are first to enter their names and answer the questions propounded to them.

cular has been newly published by Secretary

Proctor, stating the requisites of knowledge

and other terms insisted upon, which include

satisfactory physical condition, age between

21 and 28, good habits, and unexceptionable

moral character. Candidates must apply in writing to the Secretary of War. A place on the medical staff of the army is good for life, conditional only upon proper be-havior, but the incumtent is at liberty to resign at any time if he wishes. He enters as Assistant Surgeon with the relative rank of First Lieutenant, and his pay is \$138 a month. At the end of five years he becomes a Captain, and his remuneration is increased to \$183 monthly. At the end of ten years of service his pay is advanced to \$200 a month or \$2,400 a year, and after fiteen years in the corps he gets \$2,000 a

remuneration is increased to \$183 monthly. At the end of ten years of service his pay is advanced to \$200 a month or \$2.400 a year, and after flitteen years in the corps he gets \$2,600 a year. When they ears more have neased, making twenty years of service, he is entitled to \$238 a month: but about this time he usually becomes a Maior, and that relative rank gives him the pay beinning to it, which is \$291 a month. Subsequent promotion to a Lieutenant-Coloneley augments his shary to \$338 a month, and when he becomes a full Colonel. Uncle Sam pay a him \$375 monthly. He does not rise higher than this either in rank or remuneration, unless the President appoints him Eurogeon-General, in which case he has the rank of Brigadier-deneral and \$458 a month until the law retires him at the age of \$4.

Thus it is seen that places on the army medical staff are very comfortably remembered, and the pay received compares quite favorably with the precarious incomes carned by young physicians in ordinary practice. Although the decote cannot take command of a regiment, a post, or even a troop, his rank is in all respects equal to that of officers in the same grades of the line. He sits on courts martial, and all privileges usual in the service he enjoys. Thirty days leave every year he is enjitled to, and, wherever he is while on duty, the Government either provides him with suitable quarters or pays his house ront, besides iurnishing stable accommodation and forage for his horses. Furthermore, as a rule, he is at liberty to practise his profession for his own additional profit wherever he may be among civilians. When retired by reason of age or disability, he has three-quarters pay for ille.

Whereas from the end of the war until now there have been no unoccupied blaces in the medical corps of the army, the state of affairs has been very different in the navy, which service has had room right along, as is now the case for many more physicians than have been available. The trouble is that the inducements of redeated the surface o

AN INLAND CLOUDBURST.

Watched with Unusual Interest by Passon gers on a Rallway Train,

A tramendous waterspout, which must have carried a reservoir of water, came with fearful velocity from the southwest and broke with frightful effect upon the brow of Semper Hill, on the Boulder branch of the Union Pacific, at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Immediately after the gigantic mass discolved a vast flood of rushing and bisaing water swept down the hill toward the northwest, carrying everything in its path before its mad tide with a fearful immetuosity—boulders, earth, fences, every obstruction was hurled wildly along in this great sky wave.

For a short period the entire repulation of Clear Creek Valler was terrorized, and the people of Arvada had an idea that the judgment day was at hand.

Passengers on the incoming train from Boulder probably had the best and most vivid view of this startling freak of nature. They beheld about 4 o'clock, just as the train began to pull over the hill from Boulder, a balloon-shaped mass, inky biack in color, which seemed to blot out all of the western horizon, as it moved randily over the hogbacks and almost dragging the convex point against the earth. From the tapering base to the vast summit, ending in the clouds, the spout must have been of enormous volume.

The train made rapid headway through the rain, its massengers watching with feverish From the Denver Republican.

in the clouds, the spout must have been of enormous volume.

The train made rapid headway through the rain, lis pussengers watching with feverish interest akin to terror the spout. From black it turned to a dark purple, and finally, just before the train reached Semper, it broke against the long ridge upon which Semper is located. The sight was said to be one of grandeur as the great mass dissolved in a vast mist. Where it struck fen acres of earth were completely covered with half stones.

From bemper down the bill to Anstee's switch occur several large water courses and the railroad passes through a deep cut. These wers flited with torrents of dashing mud and water when the train passed them. The track was covered with three feet of water and through the cut it was higher, washing clear across the stops of the cars.

The body at this point was over 500 yards in width and a half mile long, and it appeared to the terror load passengers to be washing everything in the valley out. I finally emptied into Clear Creek. A large portion of the old road-bed is washed out and several trains were delayed during the evening on account of the damage.

Mr. Hyde a Vietim of Circumstances. From the Chicago Mail.

Mr. Hyde a Victim of Circumstances.

From the Chicago Mail.

A peculiar mishap accounted for William Hyde's presence in the Armory Police Court this morning.

Hyde, who is a clerk in the office of a car wheel company, was with a party of young men who were out on a hilations fredic last night. At the corner of Monroe and Clark streets they met two ladles, whom one of the party addressed in an in-uiting manner. The women seresmed, and De estives Dully and Farrell of the contral station came up.

"Hore's the copperal" warned one of the crowd, who stated to run. The map who was guilty of the insuit enatched Hyde's silk hat from his head and replaced it with his own derby and then disappeared.

"That man there with the brown stiff hat is the one that insulted us," said the indies in chous, pointing at Hyde, who stood bewildered at his chum's curious action.

Hide endeavored to explain, but his explanations ent no figure. The brown derby was po itively identified by the indies, and on their statements the officers locked flyde up.

In court the women tool the same story, Hyde made his explanation, but recuss it to tevesi the name of the irenit who had played the prank. Justice Prindiville fined him \$15. A rhour far the owner of the brown derby appeared and paid Hyde's fine, and reclaime! his hat, Hyde has recovered his hat, but feels him elf a loser in the game, alter all.

Grew a Frenk Beard in His Comp. From the Wash'ppton Itel.

NOTTHYERIA, Ind. May 31.—The body of F. M. Ha-kell, who has been dend for over twanty years, was yes order removed if you his greve, it being pay or do not the body in snother lot. When his body was exhumed it was sound that he had a beard of over twenty-three inches long. His will o said that before he died he had been shiven, and all his hair must have grown after his burial.

Youth in Old Age. From the Boston Courier

"That's a pretty old alligator. I guess," re-marked one fourist to another as a huge cay-map opened his cavernous jaws and took in a young darky that had recklessly ventured into the river.

"He may be old," returned the other, "but he's evidently got a good deal of the boy in him ret."

WHAT WE ARE ALL TALKING ABOUT

Now that the high board fence that had surrounded Castle Garden for twenty-five or thirty years is torn down thousands of old New York. ers look at the place, and exclaim: "Why! I pever knew that Castle Garden was a tort!" never knew that Castle Garden was a tort!"
Nearly all our adopted citizens know it and
ler a good reason—they landed there; but the
natives saw nothing but the high railing during all the years that the fortress was a reemiving place for immigration. Castle Garden
was originally a detached fortress surrounded
by water. It was built by the United States in
1607, and was called Castle Cinton. It was
esteded to this city in 1822, and became an
annual made her bow to America there.

"I cannot get an artist to do what any writer will do if I ask him," said a publisher the other day. "I can find p'enty of writers to portray the finest lights and shades of provincial character, of dialect language, of queer and character, of dialect language, of queer and isolated societies, but whon it comes to illustrating what is thus written the artists are not in fit. No one draws types of man so well that the pictures seem as true as the pen and ink descriptions. No one draws the tramp and street bors and policemen and toughs of New York. No one draws so well as to show the dilustrence between a Texan and a Virginianther draw two mon with long hair, and on one they put a big sombrero and call him a Texan. Let the types have little similarity. There is a vastifield for artist work, and there are fortunes for the men who have not yet arrived."

It will be interesting to remember a prophecy which Sir John Macdonald once made to a reporter of THE SUN with regard to the future of Canada. He said that in time the provinces of Ontario and Quebec will form a greater France He thought France was declining, while in the He thought France was declining, while in the old provinces of Canada the French were multiplying like nothing the world has seen before. Not only do they have large families, but they possess all the thrift of the French and are steadily buying up the land. Like that of our New England, the soil is commaratively poor and difficult of cultivation, and the English. Irish, and Scotch are leaving it for the prairie, the plains, and the Pacific coast, "and," said he, "whenever such a farmer expresses desirs to go West his next door neighbor, a Frenchman, stands ready to buy him out Scont there will be few except Frenchmen left in old Canada."

There may be many "fine-art truckmen" in this city but there is only one carter who so styles himself. His stand is Union square, and his specialty is handling paintings and delicate works of art.

The influence or example of women is making itself felt in a new way among the actors. They are having themselves made to appear as young as possible in their lithographs and as young as possible in their lithographs and posters. Stuart Robson's portrait is that of a lad of 18 and De Wolf Hopper looks even younger in his newest plotures—a mere boy, in fact. The women of the stare learned this stroke of business years are, and had themselves portrayed at never lees than ten years under their actual age; but until a year ago the men of the profession were pictured as they really looked.

The summer girl is now in evidence at the railway stations. She is a distinct creation, totally different in appearance from the girl of the other half of the year. She appears in ginghams, with a worsted Tam O'Shanter cap or a sailor hat, with low russet shoes, and a glimbse of a pair of aukles. Sometimes she is a city girl on her holiday, and more often she is a country girl, but you can tell which she is at a giance—for the difference is the difference between the genuine thing and the imitation,

Canadians of different shades of political bias predict that Canada's Government will not be a' Tory one after Sir John Macdonald dies. It is asserted that he carried tens of dies. It is asserted that he carried tens of thousands of votes by his mere personality—his popularity, reputation, magnetism, and the lorce of his long success. It is said that at the last election it was evident that but for Sir John himself the country would have gone differently from what it did. Though his Government has squandered millions, it is known he derived no personal benefit but will die a comparatively poor man. In Canada he is not only loved—he is thought to be the greatest man on this continent.

Politics is said to have cost Lieut.-Gov. Jones ess than any man has spent for equal promithat he has contributed less than one thousand until ne has contributed less than one thousand dollars in all to campaign funds since he has held office, and that when he was first nominated he only subscribed \$500. That, however, is only looking at the subject from one standpoint. Outside of what he has subscribed he has spent money more or less freely in his own way and for carrying out his own plans, when he has run for office.

The Washington building at the foot of Grace Church, and a queer thing about the scene from that tall roof is that there seems to scene from that tail roof is that there seems to be a continuous, unbroken line of horse cars from one end of it to the other. An English-man who looked down at the great street rea-torday remarked that Broadway deserves its fame. I suppose there is no street in the world that is so long and that is so busy over all its length. We have as much bustle in Lon-don, but it is all cut up into little bits and streets."

A Baptist minister of considerable promially were inclined to smile at Dr. Bridgman's plea of greater liberality in his new church.
"It's hard for us to believe," said the Baptist "It's hard for us to believe," said the Baptist minister, "that Bridgman would go out of the Baptist Church on such a question, and into a Church where every one must be confirmed or express a wish to be confirmed before he can commune, and where it is strictly against the rubrics to invite a clerayman of any other denomination into the pulpit. The Madison Avenus Church never insisted that Bridgman should limit his invitation to communion. It's rather odd." And the minister smiled.

There is in this town a middle-aged millionaire who smokes Pennsylvania cigars which he purchases at the price of \$1 per 100. His smoking habit costs him three cents a day.

School Commissioner Hubbell says he does not approve of indiscriminate athletic compe-tition by boys. He says that the doctors now speak of a maindy called "athletic heart." which is caused by overexertion, and that many a youth's life is endangered by the struggles of the cinder path and the athletic tournament. Mr. Hubbell has warned the boys in the New York schools against carrying their competitive sports too far, and has advised parents to strive to give their sons "sound bodies uniformly developed."

The mention of the name of the old Yankes clipper ship Golden Fleece to Capt, J. W. Congdon of the revenue cutter Manhattan, the congdon of the revenue outer mannatian, the other day, awoke some painful memories in the Captain's mind. "I came near being the skipper of that grand old packet when I was only a little more than a boy," the Captain said. "I was then in Pernambuco, and was the mate of a ship of less same than the Golden Fleeco, My skipper had gone mad, and I spent most of the time that we were in that port guarding him with a pistol in his cabin. The men urged me to put him in irons, but I decided I would preserve him from that humiliation if I possibly could do so. By a strange coincidence the Captain of the Golden Fleece, which was then in the harbor, also became insans. While I was watching my Captain I received a measure from an agent of the Golden Fleece with anew me, asking me to take charge of the ship and bring her to New York. Of course I had to refuse because of the night my own york and went to see the agent of the Golden Fleece, It almost brought my ship into New York and went to see the agent of the Golden Fleece into port he would have made me her commander. And that it I had sailed the Golden Fleece into port he would have made me her commander. And that is the reason I always feel sad when the name of the old packet is uttered in my hearing." other day, awoke some painful memories in the

Nearly all the public meetings in New York in support of the eight-hour movement take place in Cooper Union. Yet Peter Cooper, in a place in Cooper Union. Yet Peter Cooper, in a letter to Congro-sman Hardenberg of Jersey City, in June, 18-2, said: "To contend for an eight-hour system of labor is a said mistake. I. as a workingman, claimed it as my privilege to spend ten or twelve hours a day in bodily and mental efforts to elevate the condition of those who have nothing to sell but their labor. Had I not done so, I should not have been able to found the Cooper Institute."

Activity in the Hawalian Volcano, From the Fan Prancisco Chronicie.

Honolatu. May 16.—The volcano is exceptionally active. Fiery fountains of liquid lava are playing to a great beight. The area of the great break down which engulied Hale-mauhau. Dana Lake. New Lake, four-ieen or fifteen bow holes, and the bluffe surrounding the playing down to the liquid surrounding the playing the liquid down to four feet, the sides hoing perpendicular. Three weeks after the collapse the lava begin to reappear, and by April 20 it had risen in the pit about 100 feet, virtually forming a lake of liquid lava 250 by 300 teet in dameter. The level of this lake is now reported to be rising and failing as much as forty to fifty feet within an lour, a most splendid sight.

D vid allow voorself to tribe with a cold and so second as the development of some letter pulponery or broughted development, but so the development of some letter to your accordance of the promptly recording to letter to the letter of the promptly recording to letter to the letter of the promptly recording to letter the letter of the l